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The New Charter-A Huckster's Trade. A charter for a great city like New York

should be framed on permanent principles, without any regard to temporary partisan considerations. It should be formed with the deliberation, the intelligence, the care employed in framing a State Constitution.

How is it with the monstrosity they are now trying to get through the Legislature at Albany? That charter is a huckster's trade, dividing among other things the patronage of the Police Department between the Republicans and Tammany Hall. New York wants no such charter.

Let There be No See-Saw Over the Committees of the Senate.

There are more than forty committees in the Senate. Though only about threefourths of them bear the names of standing and joint committees, they are all permanent, and under ordinary circumstances last through a Congress. These committees practically control legislation in the Senate. Without the preliminary sanction of the committee having charge of the class of subjects in question, it is next to impossible to get a matter before the Senate for consideration. If by rare good fortune it reaches that stage, the chances are ten to one that it will go no further without the approval of the committee.

From this we discover the cause of the struggle between the Democrats and Republicans for obtaining possession of the committees in the present Senate.

The Republicans have blamed the Demo crats for trying to get control of the committees while the seats recently occupied by Messrs. Carpenter, Blaine, Windom, and KIRKWOOD remained vacant. They call it sharp practice, and give it other hard names. But is there a sensible man in the nation who doubts that under like circumstances the Republican Senators would do the very same thing in their own case? Would the most audacious party that ever existed in this country be likely to abstain from using all the means within its reach for securing its hold upon the most important branch of the national legislature through an entire Congress? Nevertheless, an affirmative answer to this question will not make it either right or expedient for the Democrats to follow bad examples.

It is understood that all the seats in the Senate will be filled on Wednesday of this week, when it will consist of 37 regular Democrats and 37 regular Republicans, besides Judge Davis and Gen. MAHONE. Senator Davis was chosen by a combination of all the Democrats and a few Republicans in the Illinois Legislature, and S nator Ma-HONE was elected by a coalition of all the Republicans and a portion of the Democrats in the Virginia Legislature. Davis had always been a Republican, and MAHONE had always been a Democrat. But there seems to be no doubt that in the matter of appointing the committees Davis will vote with the Democrats and Manone with the Republicans. If this turns out to be so the Senate, on this subject, will stand 38 to 38. Vice-President ARTHUR will be in the chair, and will call into requisition that clause of the Constitution which declares that the Vice-President shall preside over the Senate. "but shall have no vote unless they be

equally divided." vital question, obtained in this manner, in a would rest on a basis so narrow and frail that it would be in danger of toppling over at any moment.

The committees thus appointed could be recast at any subsequent time by the change of a single vote. The casual absence of a Republican Senator would afford an opportunity for securing the same end. Then, on the other hand, the momentary ascendancy of the Republicans would suffice to restore the old committees. And so the unseemly struggle could be kept up all through the Forty-seventh Congress.

This would never do. The just and expedient mode of making up the committees is to arrange them on the basis of a fair compromise between the Democrats and the Republicans.

A Good Work for Women.

In all the older communities there are more women than men, and a very large proportion of them must earn own living in whole or in part, and for longer or shorter periods. This proportion, too, grows larger as civilization advances. Men marry later in life on the average, and the number of marriages relatively to the population decreases. Even in this new country we find that the proportion of spinsters is growing greater, especially among the native population, and in the States which

have been longest settled. Whoever, therefore, opens for women a new and useful employment, in which they can earn fair wages, does a service to them and to the whole public. Such benefit is rendered by the society which eight years ago founded the Training School for Nurses attached to Bellevue Hospital. Since the opening of this school 120 nurses have been graduated at it, and there are now 63 pupils and nurses in the institution. The course of training extends through two years, and includes instruction in all the details of the business of a nurse, and they

are numerous. The teaching is given by visiting and resident physicians and surgeons at the bedside of the patients. When the profession has been thoroughly mastered the woman becomes, in many cases of illness, as Indispensable in a sick room as the physician himself, provided always that she possesses the first requisite of a valuable nurse, that is, natural good sense in addition to acquired knowledge of her specialty. A nurse who would usurp the functions of the physician, and compel those who employ her to stand in awe of her medical erudition-to turn the house upside down to suit her whims-becomes a nuisance. Her tyrannical rule and assumptions of superiority may be harder to endure than the ignorance of a woman without colle

giate training at the business. But the pupils at the Bellevue Hospital school are warned against professional arrogance, we see by a report of the address to the graduating class by Dr. J. T. MET-

both in hospitals and in private families, shows that sensible women are there under training. Applicants for admission to the school are put on probation for a month, during which they are examined in the ordinary English branches, and their fitness to be nurses is tested in other ways. For it is in nursing as in a religious life-there must be a vocation for it, if success is to be obtained. Women who have an aptitude for nursing are fond of the useful and gentle calling, and pursue it with an enthusiasm which makes its disagreeable incidents of

little account to them. Pupils reside in the home for them provided by the society, and during the first year of their course serve as assistants in the wards of Bellevue Hospital. The second year they must perform any duty to which they are assigned by the Superintendent, whether it is to act as nurses in the hospital or to go out to private cases among the rich or poor. They are given, for their dress, text books, and personal expenses generally, nine dollars a month the first year, and fifteen dollars a month the second year. When their full term is ended they receive a dipioma, and can then undertake the business of professional nurses in

such directions as they see fit. Skilled nurses are always in great demand, and they can never fail to make a living at their employment while their health holds out. Indeed, there are few professions in which women engage where they command so high and so steady pay. During last year the applications to this school from private families for nurses amounted to over five hundred, nearly one-fifth of which the Superintendent was unable to satisfy for lack of competent persons. The charge of the school for the services of a nurse is three dollars a day, or sixteen dollars a week. But graduated professional nurses, women, often receive as much as twenty-five dollars

a week. The Society of the Training School for Nurses is therefore doing an important work both for the women it instructs and for those who have occasion to use their services. It helps women to attain proficiency in one of the most honorable and useful of employments, and puts them in the way of earning a comfortable livelihood in the performance of duties which are congenial to their sex. and in which may be displayed the loveliest traits of the feminine character and the best fruits of teminine judgment.

The Servant-Girl Question.

Under the above title Mrs. HARRIET PRES-COTT SPOFFORD has written and Messrs. HOUGHTON, MIFLIN & Co. have published a series of papers which discuss in a thoughtful and useful way a domestic problem of considerable importance. Those who know the author's style will not need to be told that the literary treatment of the theme is graceful and effective; but those who may not appreciate the charm of the writer's diction can hardly fail to profit by the many useful suggestions offered in this little book. The author is keenly alive to the growing difficulty of obtaining a good or even tolerable housemaid, and she can see no attainable remedy but in looking for assistance in household work to native American women. Aware, however, of the repugnance felt by American girls to what is considered menial service, she lays her finger on a main cause of the whole difficulty by inquiring whether this aversion is not too often justified by the conduct of the mistress of the household. In chapters bearing such pertinent sub-titles as "The Stranger in the Gates" and "The Pity of the Kitchen," Mrs. Spofford points out the heartless disregard of a servant's feelings and physical capacities, to say nothing of her comforts and reasonable demands, too frequently exhibited by her employers. Most candid persons will concur with Mrs.

SPOFFORD in thinking that in those families where only one servant is employed the state of that servant is at least as deplorable as the state of her mistress. She takes the case of any young girl but lately off the sea on the voyage from her native land and This might appear to incline the scale to introduced to her lonely and 1 borious lot the Republican side. But a victory on this in an alien family. "Accustomed to her outdoor work at home, her harvesting and body composed of such peculiar materials, gleaning, and milking and marketing, she suddenly finds herself bent over a hot cooking stove, doing her utmost to understand the strange rites and mysteries and the unknown implements connected with it; bent over dish pans and wash tubs and dusters and brooms; bent over back-aching ironing boards and scrubbing brushes; her whole life enlisted for a continual warfare with dirt and discomfort; glad at night to creep away to the dark and dismal little room assigned her." We are reminded that this young woman is of an age when friends and home are of the most importance to her, yet she is almost utterly deprived of both, for her employers never dream of regarding themselves as her friends, and it would be a piece of hardihood to call the normal kitchen by such a name as home As for the servant's sleeping room, Mrs. SPOFFORD has known it to be placed in a little black hole off the area kitchen, but oftenest it is a garret, uncarpeted, half furnished, with absolutely nothing wholesome or cheerful in it. The author tells us that, in the course of her observation, she has heard relatively little complaint of trouble in the kitchen from those families who, if they do not make their servant one of themselves, at least look out carefully for her comfort; who see to it that her kitchen is pleasant and her bedchamber attractive; who provide her with a rocking chair to rest her weary bones, and a bed that does not on its face declare that he who does the hardest work shall have the hardest sleep; who do not grudge her occasional recreation; who feel, in short, her welfare to be a thing intrusted to their hands, and who, while teaching her to do her duty, do not fail in theirs. Mrs. SPOFFORD thinks the wonder is, when the antecedents of an Irish peasant girl are remembered, with all the brutalizing influences of bitter poverty, not that anything should be done badly, but that so much should be done at all well; that any regard whatever should be paid to minute regulations and directions that, necessary as they may seem in our life, must appear to her, with her rough rearing. the pettiest sort of tyranny. Is it not, she says, really wonderful that such girls, confined as they are, driven as they are, can work so hard and bear so much, and yet remain, on the whole, cheerful and well mannered enough, instead of sitting down altogether in despair? "God forgive us," she continues; "but the greater wonder is that they do not rise in a body in the night and possess themselves of our places." It is suggested that we ought to thank the very thing that breeds half the trouble between us and our servants for keeping them at all submissive and apparently contented, to wit, that spirit of equality which is our

country's atmosphere. Besides the shortcoming of the maid, which as a rule no doubt is obvious enough, and the incompetence of the mistress, which is too seldom considered, Mrs. SPOPFORD adverts to other causes which are potent in occasioning the troubles al-Curve; and the great demand for them, | most universally encountered in housekeep-

ome, that has become general in American families. Another source of difficulty, too frequently overlooked, is pointed out in the thoughtless exactions of the master of the It is significant that in houses there are only women there where is seldom or never any commotion about servants. It is the master who brings home

unexpected company to dinner, who keeps the meals waiting, who is particular about the coffee, about the overdoing of the beef. and about the ironing of his shirts. But it is the mistress who is obliged to transmit his wishes to the servant, and who must listen to the complaints about his exactions in the kitchen-tired and nervous herself very likely, and quite ready to be irritated. It is, in short, the master for whom the preponderating share of household quarrels is made. "If he were less exacting," says Mrs. Spofford, "his poor go-between could be less exacting too, and his kitchen girl would be a vastly more agreeable person.' Curiously enough, however, the male critics are disposed to think that the root of the trouble lies, after all, with the mistresses, whose indolence and want of practical acquaintance with their business they are quite willing to admit. It is indeed not uncommon for a male critic to attest a good

deal of compassion for servants, but "not,

ing. One of these is the preposterous pride

of appearance, out of all proportion to in-

however, as regards his own shirts, and boots, and dinners." The author thinks a training school for servants not impracticable. Meanwhile, however, the training of a female cook or housemaid is, as a matter of fact, left to the employer. Just at present, therefore, the desideratum seems to be a training school for mistresses. In a chapter headed "Some Remedy," Mrs. SPOFFORD shows that the sweet reasonableness" she would inculcate springs as much from knowledge as from patience. It is simply impossible, in other words, for a lady to be a competent mistress who does not possess a practical knowledge of housekeeping. This, with other admonitions, civilly but firmly offered in this little book, may not be acceptable to those who imagine themselves to have done their whole duty when they pay a servant's wages. Those who heed them, however, will have taken one step, at all events, to ward the solution of the question.

What will Garfield Do with the Star Service Robbers ?

It has been extensively advertised that President GARFIELD went into office determined to clear out the notorious knaves who infest the Post Office Department, and who have rendered themselves especially infamous by their corrupt manipulation of the star service. There can be no doubt that Gen. GARFIELD understands the subject thoroughly. He was a member of the House and of the Appropriations Committee during the investigation of the rascalities of

the Ring, and the conflict which ensued between honest men and the BRADY Hessians. It is evident that the corruptionists intrenched in the Post Office Department, and in high places in the organization of the Republican party, do not propose to surrender without a battle. Dorsey thought he had put himself in the place where he could do the most good when he edged poor Mr. JEWELL from his seat as Chairman of the National Republican Committee; and all his movements since, including his boasts of having bought the October verdict of Indiana, and the dinner here at which all the machine leaders were assembled to glorify him, show that he is strengthening himself to save the star route system and the star route contractors.

The Times thus introduced its remarks on

the HINDS exposure: "The frequent exposures which have been made of the sholly irrational manner in which a service over what s known as the star routes of mail transportation is enducted have not had the effect to stop these abuses What influence in the Post Office Department was invoked to secure the continuance of a system of expansion by which a certain contract for mail service could be increased so that it should not to the contractor four times the amount for which it was originally let? This ques-tion has been asked a great many times, and, although circumstances pointed to the Second Assistant Postmas ter General as the friend of the star route contractors

the guilty man, whoever he may be, from justice. It is very easy to disclose the influence which has hitherto sustained and protected the star route jobbers, and there is great danger just now of a course of policy tha will but confirm the footing of the public plunderers.

The Sentence of Genet.

It is a sad thing for a man who has been the associate of gentlemen and has been re garded as a gentleman himself to be sentenced to confinement as well as to the payment of a fine on a conviction of crime. 1 is sad to think of the humiliations to which he is doomed to be subjected—the prisoner's bath; the hands of the prisoner's barber; the prisoner's parti-colored suit; the pris oner's cell.

But then when a gentleman appropriates to himself the property of others he puts himself in the category of those who are not gentleman and who do the same thing. Fidelity is always admirable; and it is impossible to withhold admiration for the faithfulness of the steadfast friends who stood by HARRY GENET in his disgrace Mr. Shepherd Knapp and others equally generous stood ready to pay any fine which might be imposed upon him-all they asked was that he should be spared the degradation of imprisonment. A tear-stained letter from his heart-broken wife was supplemented by an eloquent appeal for mercy from his distinguished counsel, WILLIAM A. BEACH.

Judge Daniels was lenient, very lenient, in passing sentence. But he could not, consistently with his duty, comply with all that was so pertinaciously asked of him. He tempered justice with mercy, and, under the circumstances, the sentence was as mild as

could reasonably have been expected. Miss Anna Dickinson is announced as about to appear on the stage in Philadelphia as Hamlet and Claude Melnotte. Philadelphia is a staid old village city, and might be expected to close very tight the white shutters of its red houses when Miss Dickinson came along in male attire. On the other hand, she may be as well received there in her new performances as she always has been on the lecture platform. Hamlet and Claude Melnotte are decorous characters, not necessarily beyond personation by a woman, and she may do well with them. She is reported to intend, also, to undertake Macheth.

though the theatre manager advises her against risking failure in such a masculine rôle The reason given by Miss DICKINSON why she could succeed as Macbeth is that she has assiduously studied the part. Now, it is an error as great as it is common to suppose that a deep insight of a dramatic character will enable a performer to excel in it. It is one thing to know how a thing ought to be done, and another thing to do it. EDWIN BOOTH, for instance, is physically unable to realize his conception of this same Macbeth. Some of the finest actors holding foremost positions in the best stock companies are utterly inapt, and require constant instruction from others; but they have the looks and voices with which to please. Some of the worst actors are well educated studious, and capable of conceiving superior work; but they lack natural qualification for effective acting. Nowhere does physique count for more and brain for less than on the stage.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE.

The resolve of the English Ministry to abandon Candabar is causing great excitement and indignation throughout Great Britain. In order to protest against this step, a mass meet-ing was held recently in St. James's Hall in London. After the terrible campaign which virtually terminated at the surrender of Candahar it was thought that the price had not been too great. Hundreds of brave men had fallen and much treasure had been expended, but Candahar, the key to the English position, was secured. The Ministry now believe, however, that it is a useless expense to retain this point, as its vulnerability to the English arms has been clearly demonstrated.

The project of admitting women into the English universities has for some years met with great opposition. That this opposition has gradually subsided was proved the other day, when the Cambridge Senate, by a vote of 398 to 32, decided to allow women to matriculate at the university. This must have been a great surprise to the Vice-Chancellor, who has so strongly opposed the project. Heretofore answers sent in to the more friendly examiners to questions set in the Triposes were promptly noticed, marked, and returned. Thus each young woman was enabled to decide as to the position she might have occupied on the class list had she been allowed to enter. It is expected that Oxford will at no distant day follow the lead set by Cambridge.

The English Jockey Club has aroused itself from its Rip Van Winkle-like slumbers, and has made a move in the direction of putting a stop to the increase of catchpenny race meetings in the vicinity of London. For some time past it has been an established rule that no day's racing shall be permitted at which less than \$1,500 s given in added money. This has not been sufficient to check the evil, as the owners of a few acres of land in the vicinity of the larger cities have found out by experience that the profits of a so-called day's sport are largely in advance of \$1,500 by reason of the number of loafers who are always willing to pay a few shillings gate money and for refreshments in order to enjoy themselves in their own lazy fashion. The new rule is to the effect that plans of all new race courses must be submitted for the approval of the officials of the Jockey Club. This will give the club an opportunity to put its veto on such new meetings as they may consider to be subversive of the interests of racing as a sport. It may not be at first clear how the Jockey Club can prevent the owners of a property from doing what he likes with his own. They hold no such power directly, but indirectly they can most effectively control race meetings of which they do not approve by refusing to permit all owners, trainers, and jockeys who may take part in such unauthorized meetings from participating in any race which is held with the sanction of the Jockey Club. As these races number about fifteen hundred t may be imagined that no racing man would risk being ostracized from them for the sake of participating in a small suburban affair.

This new move of the Jockey Club is a good one, but is it in the right direction? A glance at the programme of the coming season, published in the Racing Calendar, will answer this question by disclosing the fact that into the two hundred days available for racing, between the 21st of March and the 26th of November, no less than three hundred and fifteen days' racing have to be compressed. This causes many important meetings to clash, and when such fixtures as Manchester, Croydon, and Landown fall on the same days, it is evident that race meetings are too prevalent for the welfare of genuine sport. Public opinion is roused on the subject, and a good excuse for interference is afforded to the goody-goody party who, it is said, will endeavor to bring the matter before the House of Lords, with a view of inducing it to legislate out of existence a large number of the superfluous gate-money hippodromes with which they have no sympathy, by reason of the harm done by them to the better class of meetings. There is another view of the matter, however, which the opponents of horse racing seem to have overlooked. It is generally admitted that the harmfulness of racing does not lie in the racing per se, but in the opportunity it gives thereby for gambling, cheating, and other forms of rascality. When therefore, a number of impor-tant meetings occur on the same day, the bookmakers and other blacklegs cannot be as nu merous on the courses generally as they would be if they were concentrated on one of them. The meetings near London attract the largest attendance, thus leaving the more distant com paratively free from evil influences.

An interesting exhibition has recently been held at the Agricultural Hall by the English Cart Horse Society. One hundred and fifty-three entries of Clydesdale, Suffolk, and the Shire-bred varieties of draught animals competed for the prizes offered. The importance f obtaining a good stanch breed of cart horse has long seen recognized in England, and the lifferent varieties are as carefully bred as are the race horses. The stud books have been compiled, one for each of the different breeds, and they are as eagerly perused by the owners and purchasers of good cart horses as are the herd books by the raisers of prize cattle. The English Cart Horse Society is under the patronage of the Prince of Wales, and the Earls of Ellesmere and Spencer are the President and Vice-President respectively. While various countries dispute with England the honor of excellence with respect to their thoroughbreds France only can compete with her for the palm as to cart horses. One of the greatest sights in London to the lover of horseflesh are the stables of the leading breweries. The superb condition in which their horses are kept, and the size of the animals themselves, often reaching seventy-two inches, are matters of wonderment to country people.

A tinge of romance has been cast over the circumstances surrounding the mysterious death of Lieut. Percy Roper, at Chatham Barracks. News comes from Stuttgart that on a recent visit there, Lieut, Roper offered himself to a pretty American girl, and was rejected otwithstanding this motive, suggesting a suicide, his brother officers and a Coroner's jury in Mid-Kent have satisfied themselves that the young man was murdered. A partly finished letter, found on his deak, has led to the supposition that he was suddenly surprised while writing, and attempted to defend himself with the poker, which was found on the stairs near his body. The sudden suicide of a sergeant major of engineers, also stationed at Chatham a fortnight ago, was at first believed to have had some connection with Roper's death, but facts have just been elicited showing conclusively that such was not the case. Lieut. Roper was a very young man, and, it is said, had not an ene

my in the entire corps. It was but a few years after the battle of Wa terloo that the "manly art of self-defence" ob tained great popularity in England. Lads in the street, cabmen at their stands, and soldiers in barracks were engaged continually with the gloves. It was amid such scenes that the Hon. Grantley Berkeley, who died last week, was brought up. Berkeley was a quiet boy. He loved poetry and music, but these were considored unmanly, and he was not allowed to in dulge in them. He was taught to box, ride, and wrestle, and, being naturally strong, soon became quite famous. Besides boxing, cock lighting was popular in the extreme in London. and "larking," fighting policemen, wrenching off door-knockers, and other violent behavior was considered a tine art. The Prince Regent afterward George IV., was an enthusiastic patron of this latter sport, and, through his prowess at it. Berkeley was soon favorably known to the Prince. So enthusiastic did Berkeley become with boxing, that it is said of him that his motto was "Punch his head." For years he has been known in England for his rows. On the turnpike road he had trouble with the toll-keeper, and the two men pummelled each other in the dark. In his autobiography. Berkeley says of this set-to: "Bomeow or other, as the toll-keeper came on, l missed him with both hands. Then he closed on me, and I got his head in chancery and fibbed it severely. I got one blow myself mark." Berkeley also had a fight with Me Fraser of Fraser's Magazine, and a duel with

Mr. Edwin Booth has never been fond of alternating parts with other leading actors, but has occasionally, it is true, consented to play lago one night to somebody's Othello, and reverse the performance the next evening; and in May he is going to alternate the parts of Othello and Iago with Mr. Irving at the Lyceum Theatre, London. Neither of the pair gives a per-formance of Othello at all out of the common run, while both are extremely popular in the part of Iago. With this premise, it would not have been a bad idea to get somebody else to play Othello, and let Mr. Booth and Mr. Irving play Jago in alternate acts. At George Rignold's benefit production of "Romeo and Juliet" there were no less than five Juliets in the field.

The vastness of individual enterprise in New York and Chicago, if not eclipsed, was at least

equalled in Paris by M. Emile-Justin Menter,

the celebrated chocolate manufacturer, who has

just died. No name was better known in France than Menier. In connection with the article he manufactured, his name is known throughout the habitable globe. His solicitude for the welfare of his employees made him very popular, and the phalanx of nearly two thousand work-ingmen who followed his bier the other day to the cemetery exhibited the symptoms of genuine sorrow. M. Menier's father was a chemist and a compounder of patent medicines.

Menier fils, after a thorough course in
the laboratories of Orfila, Dumas, Pelouze, and Malard, took hold of the business with such success that he was soon enabled to establish what has since been known as the Pharmacie Centrale, whence he despatched his wares to all parts of the world. While at work in his laboratory he discovered a means of manufacturing chocolate so cheaply that it could be in constant use among the poor. In order to be independent of the market fluctuations, he established a colony at Nicaragua for the culture of the cacao nut, from which chocolate is made. Soon he had erected a grand manufactory, adjoining his great laboratory, and, giving up the compounding of medicines devoted his entire energies to the manufacture of chocolate. The city of Noisiel is made up entirely of the dwellings built by M. Menier for his workmen. There are seven hundred single dwelling houses, besides schools, churches, public baths, and halls of amusement. For all this, there is no charge to the workmen, who pay only for their food. The factory and workshops extend for a distance of more than three-fifths of a mile, and are capable of producing over 70,000 pounds of chocolate per day. M. Menier has been ably supported in his great enterprise by his three sons. Henri, the eldest, a distinguished engineer, remains at Noisiel, Gaston has charge of the forwarding establishment in the Rue d'Engnien, and Albert directs the rubber works recently established by his father at Grenelle, where vast quantities of cable to be used for electric lighting are insulated. Two years ago M. Menier purchased the vast domain of the Count de Nicolal, which adjoined his manufacturing city of Noisiel, and comprises some 2,500 acres. It was in the ancient château of Noisiel that M. Menier ex-

In finding expedients to overcome difficulies, M. Menier resembled the proverbial "Yankee," who never allows himself to be nered." It is related that upon coming into his factory one morning M. Menier was informed that an immense quantity of manufactured chocolate, which had been kept on hand for some time, ready for shipment, had suddenly turned completely white. What should be done The workmen, in compounding, had interjected too much starch and arrowroot, and not enough chocolate. Several millions of france were at stake. While thinking the matter over and consulting with his foremen M. Menier's face suddenly brightened up. "I have it," said he. He sat down, wrote a few words on a slip of paper, which he handed to his manager. Have this stamped in large letters on every box," said he. Case after case of chocolate, as it passed out of the Menier warehouse that day, bore the inscription: "The chocolate Menier is the only one that whitens with age."

It sold like hot cakes, and it is said for many day old ladies, when buying chocolate, always broke the cakes in twain in order to see if it was white, for otherwise, they insisted, it could not be of the genuine Menier manufacture.

The Menier mansion in Paris is situated at the foot of the park Monceau, near the avenue Hoche. This is the most beautiful of the new quarters of Paris. When the sun first rises above the horizon, its rays light up a combination of fountains and babbling brooks. Statues of Parian marble, half hidden in the luxurious foliage, greet the visitor on every hand. The salous are so sumptuous as to defy description. When the house is thre an exquisite dining room on the first floor, the walls of which are covered with as magnificent a collection of delf ware and Wedgewoods as could well be got together. The greenbouses, full of rare trees and plants, resemble vast trepara forests under the rays of the electric light, which are projected from a distance into the shadows of the park Monceau. Like most successful merchants, M. Menier desired to shine in politics. Under the empire he was a strong Bonapartist, and owing to his iberality he was accorded by the Empress the red ribbon, and had not the empire fallen to pieces the chocolate manufacturer would have occupied a seat in the Corps Législatif. At the fall of the empire M. Menier be-

came a Republican and was elected Deputy from Seine-et-Marne, but his influence was very limited. Indeed, he proved politically a great failure, and the President of the Chamber, in making the funeral cration the other day, spoke in high terms of M. Menier as a merchant and Civil Justice, but never mentioned him in connection with politics. He leaves, of course, an

mmense fortune. Meilbac, who has so long written in collabo ration with Halevy, has given the Gymnase a plece entirely his own in the three-act comedy, 'Phryne.' As soon as it was understood that the last tableau would be. in a sense, the reproduction of Gérôme's celebrated picture, an imnense rush was made for seats. This is an era of intense realism on the Paris stage, and there was no telling how far Edelity to nature might be pushed. Everybody had seen Mile. Massin die of an excellently simulated smallpox. There was reason to hope, therefore, that Mile. Magnier would be quite as conscientious in reproducing the principal effect of Gérôme's picture. But M. Meilhac is, after all. a conservative, and Mile. Magnier had in the last act to put on a tunic. The comedy is, in consequence, pronounced a little stupid, and not at all up to its author's usual standard.

made a great hit at the Palais Royal with "La Mariée du Mardi Gras" last winter. A sequel to that roaring farce, entitled "Le Mariage d Groseillon," has just been produced at the Nouveautés, and has, in a measure, repeated the success of its predecessor-although the critics complain that the wit is sparse and the situations worse than merely extravagant. A number of pretty woman, a masquerade in the last act, and a symphony for burlesque instruments are the real features of the farce. A good story, apropos of the piece, is told at the expense of Bertheller. In the first act occurs joke which, at rehearsal, set the whole company screaming. The scene hands, the fireman even the usually obtuse stage doorkeeper, could not resist the inflection. Poor Berthelier was so impressed by his opportunity that day and night he repeated the phrase to himself over and over again. But alas! on the first night his very devotion proved fatal-for he forgot the oke and "stuck" desperately where he ought to have brought down the house.

A Wonderful Story of Fruit and Flowers.

Los Angeles, March 3.—A great discovery has been made on the Mujave desert, which seems desired to revolutionize without the revolutionize relative to southers Cabirona. It has been found that grape-outlings inserted in the trunks of the caction the desert grow and thrive as vigorously as incultivated land. This fact is of great importance to the people. By the use of a chicel a man capiant a large vineyard in a day, and the vine so planted will climb the cactus and grow insuriously without cultivation or irrigation. The dry, hot sands of the desert will afford a fine place for drying rations. In addition to grapes, it has been proved that melons, excumbers, and lonatoes will grow from cactus stock, so that the desert may soon bloom as the rose.

THE NEW HAVEN COLLECTORSHIP.

rof. Northrop of Yale Disappointing the New Haven, March 12.-Now that any

have felt lest Gen. Hawley might take a notion to meddle in our local Post Office matters has been relieved by reappointment and confirmation, the seekers after spoils are wor-ried about our Collectorship. This furnishes a comfortable berth, not much to do, and some \$3.500 per annum for doing it, to say nothing of the power of appointing to several minor but paying offices, and the consequent political influence. That the due discharge of the official functions for which the Collector of the Port of New Haven is paid so handsomely cannot be an onerous tax upon time is proved by the fact that our actual Collector has held the office for twelve years, and during the same period of time he has combined with the collection of duties upon double-canned rum, imported tobacco, sugar, and molasses the more asthetical duties attached to the Professorship of Rhetorie and English Literature in Yale College, Nor has there seer been any complaint that Collector-Professor(byus Northrop has not been an efficient publican sitting at the seat of customs, Some of the more facilitious of the younger graduated the more facilitious of the younger graduated with the dignity that should belong to a professor-ship, and that a professor's spare time outside of the lecture room fought to be devoted to study. The Professor-Collector's conscience, however, was fortified by the support of ex-President Woolsey, who, twelve years age, consented to Mr. Northrop's holding the two of-nees, Our local merchants and importers were and are satisfied, because the Custom House has been well managed, and the Collector-Professor as an smishle and courieous gentleman.

Until recently the local politicians of the Republican faith were satisfied, because the Custom House has been well managed, and the Collector-Professor Northrop is known to be a stalwart who in times past did his fair share of campusing work, and whose sor less on the trunk within the last lew months the politicians have been less satisfied, because the politicians have been less satisfied, the collector-Professor took Mr. Hayer's civilservice rules assomething more than a joke. In fact, he read and interpreted that comic document as though it were seriously written and intended to be obeyed, and he did obey it to the letter. Our New Haven Custom House actually went out of politics. While the other Collectors and Postmasters throughout the State were agonizing on the stump and in the caucus to save the county and the offices from the clutches of the Democrats. Collector-Professor Northrup stricty confined himself to the discharge of his double duties of publican and toader of English literature. Some and confine himself to his college duties. Indeed, so determined were the politicians that this must be the case that they picked out a new man for the Collector-Professor. Northrup the discharge of his friends, and the local politicians w

than ever that when he was elected the wrong man was made Senator.

Spots on the Sun.

The sun promises to give another exhibition of gigantic storm forces this week. For two or three weeks his disk has been comparatively free from spots, but on Friday they showed themselves again in large numbers. picturesquely arranged in several rows. Evidently a period of unusual disturbance has again set in, and rare views may be expected with good telescopes. Whether these sun storms have any connection with Prophet VENNOR'S predicted rough weather for this month is a very interesting question, that cannot at present be definitely answered.

Mercury became a morning star on Thursday, to keep Mars company. All the other planets are grouped in the evening sky. Venus now shines high above Jupiter and Saturn, but in May she will be again in conjunction with them in the morning sky.

This is the season for the Zodiacal Light, one of the most mysterious phenomena in the heavens. It may be seen some time after sundown streaking up in the west, and reaching mere than half way to the zenith.

as to Light, Water, &c. Commissioner of Public Works Hubert O.

Thompson, in his report to Mayor Grace for the month of October, November, and December, 1880, says that the total expenditures for the quarter amounted to Sixil. Owing to the insufficient flow of the Croton River 2,636,000,000 gallons of water were drawn from the storage reservoirs and lakes. The number of street imms was increased to 23,511.

The total expenditure for the year 1880 was \$1,033.

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The 1879, \$2,341.761.77

Expenditure for 1879 was \$2,230.718.47, and for 1879, \$2,341.761.77

Expenditure miles of new water pipes were laid and 550 new fire bydrants were set. There are now 560 miles of pipes and 6,947 fire bydrants. Four thousand water inclers are now in use, and by them it is learned that railroads use the most water, the docks next hotels next, then breweries, manufacturing establishments, atables and gas companies in order. The appeduct, running at its full capacity, carries water enough to supply the city, but in cold weather, when the water is great, the reservoirs have to be drawn upon.

Twelve miles of new pavement were laid. The city has now 335% miles of paved streat. The extent of severage 13.79 710 miles, with 5.73 receiving dams.

Twelve miles of new pavement were laid. The city has now 335% miles of paved streat. The extent of the proves activated of the lab.

The public buildings are in good condition, excepting fulton. Washington, Clinton, and Jefferson Markets, which, the Commissioner says, cannot be made suitable for business or even tolerable in appearance by ordinary repairs.

The total receipts of the department were \$1,601,531.07. rage reservoirs and lakes. The number of street

The total receipts of the department were \$1,651,531.07.

Public Library Building in Chicago. CHICAGO, March 12.-At a meeting of citizens commemorative of the tenth anniversary of the great ire, it was decided to drop all other plans and adopt on which proposes the srection of a magnificent building for the l'ablic Library, to cost half a million dollara. This library is really a child of the fire. It has grown from the nucleus of some 7,000 volumes, which Tom limbus secured as a citi from English suthors and pub-lishers to the city immediately after the fire. Those presents the meeting said there would be no difficulty in obtaining subscriptions to the desired amount.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 12.- The books of subription to the capital stock of the International Cotton Expantion were opened here to day. The full quota Expassion were opened here to day. The full quota allotted to Atlanta was promptly subscribed by our leading citizens, bankers, and business men. Liberal subscriptions have also been telegraphed from a few of the leading lines of railroads. The amount asked from Atlanta is now made up, and if Haltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Buston respond as expected; the exposition will be one of the grandest displays of bouthern textile products and Northern textile products and Northern textile products and varieties.

The Jeannette Search Expedition. WASHINGTON, March 12 .- Secretary Hunt called

meeting of the bureau officers of the Navy Department his morning to consider the proposed Jeannette search apedition. It was decided to purchase the Arctic steam whaler Mary and Helen, now at San Francisco. The price to be paid for the vessel is \$100,000. This will leave \$75,000 of the amount appropriated by Congress will be considered by the expedition. The work of preparing the vessels of the expedition. The work of preparing the vessels that the will be begun at once, and its expected that she will be trady to sail from San Francisco about the lat of July.

Look for further revelations on fraudulent imitations in Sunday papers, March 20. basely - Afs.

SUNBEAMS.

-The colored Baptists of Baltimore have edicated their new church, which cost \$20,100 -Park College, in Missouri, is preparing

anxiety that Mr. N. D. Sperry may possibly rty-one young men for the Presbyterian -Scranton, Pa., has a new Reformed Episopal Church with fifty members and a capital of \$1,500. The First Baptist Church, Elmira, joyfully takes its place among those which are emancipated from debt. The raising of \$5.500 cleared off everything, Felix J. S. Kyte, Superintendent of the Greenville (N. J.) Methodist Sunday school, has held the osition in that and other schools continuously for thirty.

> -Long Branch is having its religious revival at this time, so as not to be interfered with by the rush of summer visitors. The Reformed Church is holding meetings and rejoicing in a number of con--" Half-baked evangelists" is what a rellgious paper calls some of the peripatetics who go from church to church with Turkey morocco, implicated Ribles under their arms, putting on airs as if they were

> Moody and Saukey. -The Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church is not receiving as much money as it had good reason to expect. Fecretary Poor makes an earnest call for \$14,000 to meet payments which have been prom-ised to needy theological students.

-The Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., says in the Independent that "Utah should be dynamited. It is a stench heap, and needs a brimstone cure. It is as no savory and unhealthy to the rest of the I'm Long Island City smell manufactories are to the meek and patient citizens of New York." -The Reformed Episcopalians are estab-

lishing a new church in Feranton, beginning with a membership of about fifty people. They have subscribed \$1,500 as a financial basis for the enterprise. The coen-ing meeting was held in the Second Presbyterian Church, which was cheerfully offered for the purpose. -An "anti-vivisection prayer meeting" is the most novel style of religious effort. Such a gathering was recently held in Glasgow. The prayers and praces

were cut short by the irreverent conduct of some medical students. These young men disapproved of the object of the meeting, and made a great uproar in order to tring the services to a close. -It is mentioned as one of the chief recom-

mendations of a new Sunday school music book that the little Indian children in the far West are summy from it without experiencing any trouble. The Slows children in a Dakota Sunday school have leased twenty tunes out of this book, and sing them as only Indians can. The Indians are not quite so unmusical as the Chinesi -Missionary work is going on among the

soldlers at Fort Wansworth on Staten Island. Services are held on Sonday afternoons by leading pastors of the neighborhood, and a regular temperance meeting on fonday evenings is well attended. One of the results of the temperance meetings is reported to be that no mer are now in confinement for drunkenness. The saloen keepers of the vicinity say that they have lost some of their best customers. -Dr. Scudder's church in Brooklyn has

recently received 53 new converts. The Throop avenue thurch has received about 30. In Brother Pentecost's church, Tompkins avenue, the conversions are counted at somewhat over 100 since the opening of the present year. Dr. Cuyler's church and Brother Fulton's and Inimage's and the Westminster Presbyterian and Dr. Lawson's Greenwood Haptist and a number of other hye -Although the revival all-day meeting

held by the dominies of Brooklyn on Wednesday last was not of a character to make a very deep impression on the churches of that city, another meeting is an-nounced for next Wednesday. It is to be held in the First Baptist Church in Pierrepont street, and is to be presided over by several clergymen. Beecher's revival may be expected to go on during the week, and Talmage's is to be commenced to-morrow evening, with the musical ssistance of Philip Phillips

-At a Methodist Conference in session at Salem, N. J., the official report for one of the crincipal districts said that although the preachers were lambful and diligent, and were not accused of done anything wrong, and even though their work had been followed by numerous conversions, some of them were living on insufficient salaries. It seems, furthermore, that even these meagre salaries were, in some instances, not paid infull. How the Methodists, or any other Christian people, can expect their ministers to do first class work on slender salaries, imperiedly paid, is one of these mys-teries for which mither the Bible nor the Methodist Discipline furnishes any explanation.

-It is contended that the "Old Catholic" movement in Germany is steadily on the increase, even if its growth be slow. The body has a Bishep and about forty or fifty clergy, most of whom were formerly Roman Catholic priests. The lay members number somewhat under 40,000, and they have con-iderable enthusasm. The fact that the Old Catholics are to some extent the objects of persecution hinds them closely to gether and gives them more zeal than they would otherwise have. Bonn, Munich, and Heidelberg are their chief entres. The venerable Dr. Dollinger, who is gracucally at the head of the movement, lives at Munich. The permanent council has its abode there. Bishop Reinkens resides at Bonn, and so does the celebrated professor Reusch, The Kutherleher Bose is published eye y Saturday at Heidelberg, and is the organ of the Old Catholics. the leaders of this faith stoutly declare that there is no expect of the disintegration which has been predicted. he organization steadfastly preserves what it claims to be the simplest rules of faith and practice.

-Now that some of the work of the revisers of the New Testament has leaked out, the beologians and critics are engaging in sharp work ever ing to the old reading, says that the Lord "added to the church daily such as should be saved." The new version reads, "those that were being saved." The sid reading has been one of the strongholds of the mist ever advocates of the doctrine of the salvation of m elect the lies being that only such as the Lord had chosen for everla-ting life had any chance of salvation, and that the rest might take their chances of being damned. The new reading presents the matter in a simply historical fight, conveying the idea that those who made profession of religion were really the saved, and not a lot of hypocrites or imposters. This is but one instance of the field which is opened up for new discussion. Theologians whose pens have grown rusty for want of controversial material will now be bustly at work. One of the results of this will be the shedding of a great deal of valuable light from a variety of stand points on the true meaning of many important passages

of Scripture. -The paster of a church in Weatherford, Texas, recently entertained his congregation with a er-mon from the text, "And Pharaoh commanded to give the children of Israel no more straw." After saying that straw is an important article, good for mourners at camp meetings and not had for beds, besides having been used in old times for making bricks, this pastor pro-ceeded to pitch into one of the church deacons who had been circulating unpleasant rumors about him. He said 'Pharach's mean, ignoble and unprincipled conduct can only be equalled by a deacon of the church in circu-lating rumors and reports hurtful to the justor's reputa-tion and influence, which reports are unquantedly faire." Then he told a table about a wolf and a year who were fighting, when suddenly the air became filled with buzzards. "Brethren," said the preacher with great earnestness, "the buzzards are in the air, over the hurch." The congregation were divided in epimon at to whom the alleged buzzards ought to go for first, whether the decaon or the paster. The paster continued: Brethren, only straw should be given this discon, and until grass rises, then like Nebuchadnezzar-let him raze." The sermon was not calculated to be apprictably difying, especially to the deacon's adherents. It is not estonishing that at the business meeting of the chur held a few nights later, the members were out in ful force. There was a revival-not of religion, but of ruc-nacity. One member said something about the braying of the lackass in the lion's skin, while another remarked 'If this thing goes on longer it will buil many degree hotter, unless more prayer is used." The impressed Baptist persuasion, is immersed in hot water, ale to be set away somewhere in a desert place, to cool off. -The international Sunday school lesses

for to-day pictures two sinners of widely diverse classes The passage for study is Luke vii., 30-50, and the title, "Jesus, the Sinner's Friend." The scene is in the house of a pompous and wealthy Pharisee who had invited Jesus to dinner. It was a distinguished homer thus to niertain the great Teacher. Simon was more much of the honor thus emoyed by himself than or the courtesy due to his guest. The least being set. the guests refined around the table in Oriental fashion, Quietis stole in behind Jesus as he reclined a woman well answaring the neighborhood, and reckoned a loose sparacies. Breaking an alabaster box of pertuned custment she anointed the test of Jeaus, and then we part tears of pentiones, wiped his feet with the flowing located by receive such attentions from such a woman successed the suspicion that possibly lie might be as bull as the as bull as the as bull as the as bull as the him that He has something to say to expects compliment, is astonished to receive a descript rebuke. The Lord tells him a parable about in one owing much, the other little. Both freme tackend and atterly mobile to pay, they are equal; point in the eyes of the creditor, who freely cancels the delta of both freely cancels the delta of both freely cancels. eyes of the creditor, who freely cancels the delite of the question is as to gratifule. Which of these fors debtors should be the most grateful? Empor and erglance that mich, although he does not see where confession of the application will lead him. Issue pronounces the poor woman's sins lorerive. Bearing burse of indigensit inquiry. "Who is this that foreign a sino?" He says to the delighted and assume woman, "Thy faith hath saved thee go in prace in we wed, cleaned, and pardoned the woman either life of gladness and juy. The girst lea him of the son is that God's message of grace and mercy codes more readily to the lowly and humble than to the inputs and the self-righteous.